

It was at first thought that this character was probably of generic significance, but it was found that the maxillary incisors of *P. fulvinus*—a very different type of squirrel—may vary from the pattern normal for the genus in somewhat the same direction. In four skulls from Kashmir two have simple incisors, a third is faintly ridged and grooved, and a fourth more definitely has four faint ridges and three equally faint grooves of the same width between them. To my mind this circumstance at once settles in the negative the question of generic, or even subgeneric, separation of the Chinese examples.

The skin from Eastern Tombs, without skull, date, or measurements, is almost certainly a winter specimen of this species. Its pelage is denser, it largely lacks the ochraceous tone to the underparts of the body proper, and the head is considerably darker; but it is similar in other respects.

ENTOMOLOGY.—*Notes on the Dexiid genera Cordyligaster and Eucordyligaster.*¹ J. M. ALDRICH, U. S. National Museum. (Communicated by S. A. ROHWER.)

In some material received from Professor Melander was a specimen of a yellow *Cordyligaster* from South America; the process of identification led to some results worthy of publication. It would seem that no yellow forms have come to light since the description of two species about eighty years ago.

There are two American genera closely allied in all but one character. In *Cordyligaster* the calypters are very small, while in *Eucordyligaster* they are of normal size. The difference is striking. The former genus has three known species and the latter two; all five are tropical, but one has a wide northern range and is common in the vicinity of the District of Columbia. This species, *Eucordyligaster minusculus*, is so unmistakable and so well represented in collections that the generic characters may be omitted here.

CORDYLIGASTER Macquart

- Cordyligaster* Macquart, Dipt. Exot. 2 (pt. 3): 247 (reprint 90). 1843.—Schiner, Novara, 322. 1868.—Van der Wulp, Tijdsch. v. Ent. 28: 191. 1885; Biologia, Dipt. 2: 252. 1891.—Coquillett, Type-Species N. A. Dipt. 527. 1910.—Adams, in Williston's Manual, 356. 1908.—Townsend, Ins. Ins. Menst. 4: 122. 1916.
Megistogaster Macquart, Dipt. Exot. Suppl. 2 (pt. 2): 185 (reprint 212) 1851.—Townsend, Ins. Ins. Menst. 4: 7. 1916.
Cordylidexia Giglio-Tos, Ditt. del Mess. 3: 67. 1894.
Eucordylidexia Townsend, Ins. Ins. Menst. 3: 41. 1915.

¹ Received January 18, 1927.

The sole original species of *Cordyligaster* was *Dexia petiolata* Wiedemann; *Megistogaster* had two species, of which Townsend designated *fuscipennis* Macquart as type in 1916; *Cordylidexia* was a new name proposed on account of supposed preoccupation, taking *Dexia petiolata* as type. Coquillett, 1910, showed that the name is not preoccupied in the strict sense. *Eucordylidexia* was proposed for a new species, *E. ategulata* Townsend, which Townsend subsequently stated was a synonym of *petiolata*.

KEY TO SPECIES OF CORDYLIGASTER

1. Antennae, palpi, legs and abdomen black. **petiolatus** Wiedemann.
Antennae, palpi, legs and abdomen yellow or mostly so. 2
2. Femora with black bands, hind coxae black. **tipuliformis** Walker.
Femora and hind coxae yellow. **analis** Wiedemann.

CORDYLIGASTER PETIOLATUS Wiedemann.

Dexia petiolata Wiedemann, Auss. Zweifl. 374. 1830.

Cordyligaster petiolatus Macquart, Dipt. Exot. 2 (pt. 3): 247 (reprint 90) 1843.—Rondani, Esame. . . . Ditt. Brasil. 76. 1848.—Schiner, Novara 322. 1868.—Van der Wulp, Tijdsch. v. Ent. 28: 191. pl. 6, f. 1, 2. 1885.—Townsend, Ins. Ins. Menst. 4: 122. 1916.

Megistogaster fuscipennis Macquart, Dipt. Exot. Suppl. 2 (pt. 2): 186 (reprint 213), pl. 19, f. 7. 1851.

Eucordylidexia ategulata Townsend, Ins. Ins. Menst. 3: 41. 1915.

Originally described from Brazil, and reported from Panama, Costa Rica and Guatemala by Townsend, in 1915. In addition to the specimens mentioned by Townsend, the National Museum now has two from Rurrenabaque, Rio Beni, Bolivia, collected by Dr. Wm. M. Mann on the Mulford Biological Exploration; and one from Belem, Pará, Brazil, collected by F. X. Williams for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Experiment Station.

CORDYLIGASTER ANALIS Macquart

Megistopoda analis Macquart, Dipt. Exot. Suppl. 2 (pt. 2) 187 (reprint 214). 1851.

Cordyligaster analis Townsend, Ins. Ins. Menst. 4: 122. 1916.

Described from a single male from the Amazon. The type had the fourth abdominal segment black except its anterior border. The specimen from Professor Melander, a female which I provisionally place here, is from British Guiana (Parish, collector); it has the fourth abdominal segment wholly yellow, as well as the legs and coxae. The only black color is on the thoracic dorsum, base of scutellum, metanotum, and a spot just above the hind coxa, which fades out upward. There is only a single pair of orbital bristles, the upper. The dorsum and pleurae are covered with golden pollen, but on the former the black remains visible in four large oval spots arranged in a square.

CORDYLIGASTER TIPULIFORMIS Walker

Cordyligaster tipuliformis Walker, Trans. Ent. Soc. new ser. 4: 205 (reprint 17). 1857.—Townsend, Ins. Ins. Menst. 4: 122. 1916.

Described from a female, from "South America." I know of no other specimens. Townsend thought this and *C. analis* must have been described

from immature or bleached specimens, but my new yellow specimen is perfectly normal, rendering this explanation improbable. Walker describes the abdomen as ferruginous, the base of the second and third segments testaceous.

EUCORDYLIGASTER Townsend

Eucordyligaster Townsend, Ins. Ins. Menst. 4: 123. 1916.

The type was designated as *Cordyligaster septentrionalis* Townsend. Within recent years the National Museum has received a cotype of *Cordyligaster minusculus* Van der Wulp, which has been compared with the type of *septentrionalis* and proves to be the same species.

EUCORDYLIGASTER MINUSCULUS Van der Wulp

Cordyligaster minusculus Van der Wulp, Biologia, Dipt. 2: 252, pl. 6, f. 7, 7a. 1891.—Banks, Ent. News 18: 450. 1907.—Thompson, Psyche 17: 212. 1910.—Johnson, Psyche 19: 103. 1912.—Daecke, Ent. News 26: 42. 1915.

Eucordylidexia minusculus Giglio-Tos, Ditt. del Mess. (pt. 3) 67. 1894.

Cordyligaster septentrionalis Townsend, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 2: 212. 1909; Ins. Ins. Menst. 3: 41. 1915.

The species, as already stated, occurs commonly about Washington. Daecke notes it at Marietta, Pa., the farthest north of the records. Thompson pointed out the synonymy of *septentrionalis*.

EUCORDYLIGASTER NYOMALA Townsend

Cordyligaster nyomala Townsend, Ins. Ins. Menst. 2: 93. 1914.

Eucordyligaster nyomala Townsend, Ins. Ins. Menst. 4: 123. 1916.

Known only in the single male type from Ñomala, Peru. It is readily distinguished from *septentrionalis* by its yellow palpi; the thoracic dorsum is covered with golden pollen with faint dark stripes in front; the antennae are dark red.

ENTOMOLOGY.—*Descriptions of new genera and species of Mallophaga, together with keys to some related genera of Menoponidae and Philopteridae.*¹ H. E. EWING, U. S. Bureau of Entomology. (Communicated by S. A. ROHWER.)

In the Chapin collection of ectoparasites, recently donated to the United States National Museum, are some rare, and in many instances unusual, Mallophagan specimens. These specimens, mounted by Dr. E. A. Chapin, are in excellent condition for showing many of those minute chitinous structures which are coming to have such an important part in our recent diagnoses of Mallophagan genera and species. In this paper six new genera are established. Although no figures are given, it is believed that the keys supplied will show probably more

¹ Received January 19, 1927.